

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

1974
None

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

1-1973
None

L. R. Houston
1972

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1972

It is a pleasure to applaud the five winners of the 1972 Rockefeller Public Service Awards and to acknowledge on behalf of all your fellow citizens the outstanding contributions you have made to good government and to a stronger nation.

Your dedication to the trust you have held is a source of inspiration and encouragement to all Federal employees. This provides the kind of incentive that our nation's career service requires if it is to sustain the high standards that have earned it respect throughout the world.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard Nixon".

Rockefeller Public Service Awards

ADMINISTERED BY THE WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL
OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



*Twentieth Anniversary
Awards Presentation Luncheon*

THE SHOREHAM HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1972 AT NOON

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

"Let the public service be a proud and lively career. And let every man and woman who works in any area of our national government, in any branch, at any level, be able to say with pride and with honor in future years: I served the United States Government in that hour of our nation's need."

John F. Kennedy
From the State of the Union Address—1961

ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS

In 1951, with a personal contribution from John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, an alumnus and for many years a trustee of Princeton University, the University established the Rockefeller Public Service Awards. One of the major purposes of the donor and of the University was to establish incentives for the continuance and advancement of those in the Federal service by making it possible for a limited number of them, at no expense to themselves, to have a period of study at a university or to engage in some comparable activity designed to enhance their abilities to serve the public.

In the summer of 1958, Public Law 85-507 was passed giving broad training authority to all executive agencies of the Federal Government. With the passage of that law, a principal objective of the original Rockefeller Public Service Awards appeared to have been realized. Nevertheless, many persons both in and out of the Federal Government declared that the need continued for private efforts to create a general awareness of the scope and high quality of the work being done by dedicated career public servants through the recognition of certain outstanding ones among them. Because of this, it was decided to continue an award program of the same name but with a different emphasis from the original Public Service Awards. Mr. Rockefeller has also provided the support for the revised program.

The new program places primary emphasis on past accomplishment and is in contrast to the original program which placed primary emphasis on the future promise of the individual and his further training and development. In recognition of outstanding accomplishment in a distinguished career over an extended period, the award of \$10,000 is normally given each year in each of five broad fields of government endeavor. Through this means the Rockefeller Public Service Awards hope to focus public attention on the degree and extent to which excellence exists in the civilian career services of the Federal Government. As a result of that recognition it is further hoped that the Nation's service will continue to draw to itself young men and women of high talent and purpose, and that those already in the public service will carry on in their careers with renewed dedication.

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2



What constitutes the essential qualities of greatness in the public service? I believe the essential qualities we seek—and acclaim—are threefold. The first is courage—the mark of a man who, quite simply, is fearless in measuring and meeting the challenge of his office. He has integrity of intellect and spirit. His sense of security rests, not upon the coveted approbation of others, but upon his own awareness of doing his best—for its own sake. His sense of what is right is more sharp and keen than his sense of what is expedient. His counsel is candid: it consists of what he believes, not what he believes someone wishes to hear. He cares more for the advancement of an idea—or principle—than the advancement of himself.

Beside this faculty of courage stands a second basic quality—sensitivity. This tempers and mellows the kind of raw courage that could, by itself, be insular or arrogant. It denotes a capacity to listen as well as to talk. It signifies a readiness to learn as well as to instruct. It shuns sheer vanity of opinion. It gives respect to the opinion of others as open and honest as the respect one wishes for one's own beliefs or decisions. It means, in short, humility. And this is a virtue singularly appropriate to a democracy, in which no one man—and no one way of doing things—is presumed to be utterly, exclusively right.

Third and finally, there is—vision. This vision demands—and combines—the intelligence to discern the far horizons in one's life and work, and the resolve to strive toward them. Such discernment and such resolve must rest upon a clear awareness of past, present, and future. For the past a sense of history is wanted—to know the source and meaning of the basic values of national life. For the present, a sense of perspective is wanted—to detect every challenge to these values, as well as their relevance to the issues and problems of the day. And for the future, a sense of mission is needed—a realistic dedication, so that the work of each day helps to assure the preservation of these values for generations to come. Only by so full a vision as this—and by so firm a dedication—is the heritage of a whole people guarded and enriched.

Courage, sensitivity, vision: these, I believe, are the qualities that make for greatness in men who serve the people. . .

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 3rd, December 1962.

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

P R O G R A M

»»○««

Presiding

DOCTOR WILLIAM G. BOWEN
President, Princeton University

Grace

THE REVEREND EDGAR D. ROMIG
Rector, The Church of the Epiphany
Washington

»»○««

Remarks

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, 3RD
Founder, Rockefeller Public Service Awards
Trustee Emeritus, Princeton University

»»○««

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS FOR 1972 BY DOCTOR BOWEN

»»○««

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

**ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS
DECEMBER, 1972**

Honoring distinguished service to the United States Government
and to the American People in these fields.

Administration

VERNON D. ACREE

Commissioner of Customs
Department of the Treasury

Human Resource Development and Protection

SAMUEL C. ADAMS, JR.

Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa
Agency for International Development
Department of State

Intergovernmental Operations

BARBARA M. WHITE

Special Assistant to the Director
United States Information Agency

Professional Accomplishment and Leadership

WALLACE P. ROWE

Chief, Laboratory of Viral Diseases
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

LAURENCE N. WOODWORTH

Chief of Staff
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation
United States Congress

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

**TWENTY YEARS OF ROCKEFELLER
PUBLIC SERVICE AWARDS**

»»○««

Awards in the Original Program

1952-53

David E. Bell
Howard E. Durham
W. Duane Evans
Guido Hilbert
George W. Howard
Helen P. Kirkpatrick
Emil Sady
Oscar Seidman
Marshall D. Shulman
Dorothy M. Simon
Martin D. Young

1953-54

Christian B. Anfinsen
Marie C. Berger
Howard L. Boorman

DANIEL

Daniel H. Brill
Clinton E. Brown
Max Isenbergh
Omer J. Kelley
Charles V. Kidd
Robert A. Porter
Chester F. Ritzter
Marshall K. Wood

1954-55

Francis J. Colligan
Harry M. Douty
Albert J. Esgain
Samuel R. Hall
Frederick Kaufman
Albert R. Koch
Jerome Namias
Fred H. Sanderson
David Schwartz
Herman M. Southworth
Margaret E. Thomas
Richard Trees
Walter G. Vincenti

1955-56

Richard S. Angell
Willis C. Armstrong
Preston E. Cloud, Jr.
Manuel F. Cohen
Ugo Fano
Selma Goldsmith
Arthur B. Hersey
John C. Humbolt
Edward C. Jaegerman
Rufus E. Miles
George W. Pearce
Albert H. Rosenthal
Willis H. Shapley
Julius Shiskin
William R. Van Dersal
Richard J. Weiss

1956-57

Lewis M. Branscombe
Lawrence M. Greene
Bernard L. Horecker
Samuel I. Katz
Wendell D. MacDonald
Edward McCrensky
Gerald Morell
John R. Searles, Jr.
Alice W. Shurcliff

1957-58

Churchill Eisenhart
James B. Engle
Karl R. Johannessen
Robert H. Johnson
Stanley Lebergott
James R. McNesby
William R. Michelsen
Paul Rose
Joseph E. Upson, II

1958-59

Dean R. Chapman
Charles L. Christ
Lily Mary David
Louis A. Fanget

Isaiah Frank
Harry Heller
Louis Morton
J. Robert Schaetzl
Marvin A. Schneiderman
James H. Stover
AUVER D. SILVERMAN

Awards in the Revised Program

1960

Robert M. Ball
Charles E. Bohlen
Sterling B. Hendricks
Richard E. McArdle
Leonard Niederlehner
Conrad L. Wirth

1965

Margaret G. Arnstein
Huntington Cairns
Bertrand M. Harding
Robert F. Keller
U. Alexis Johnson
William B. McLean

1961

Robert H. Felix
Livingston T. Merchant
Thomas B. Nolan
Elmer B. Staats
Colin F. Stam

1966

John R. Blandford
Millard Cass
Edward F. Knipling
John M. Leddy
David D. Thomas

1962

J. Stanley Baughman
Reginald G. Conley
Hugh L. Dryden
Morris H. Hansen
Llewellyn E. Thompson

1967

Wilbur J. Cohen
Philip Elman
Herbert Friedman
Foy D. Kohler
Donald A. Williams

1963

Allen V. Astin
Carl M. Marcy
Henry Loomis
Eugene W. Weber
Gabriel O. Wessenauer

1968

Edward C. Crafts
David Ferber
Leonard C. Meeker
Irving M. Pollack
Abe Silverstein
Artemus E. Weatherbee

1964

William D. Carey
Gordon E. Howard
Harold F. Reis
James A. Shannon
Charles W. Yost

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

1969

John W. Evans
Ashley Foard
Robert R. Gilruth
Philip C. Habib
Arthur E. Hess
William T. Pecora
John F. Thomas

1971

Samuel M. Cohn
Luna B. Leopold, Sr.
Mary Lee Mills
Joseph J. Sisco
Robert Solomon
ROBERT C. MOOT

1970

Aaron M. Altschul
Robert J. Huebner
Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr.
David L. Norman
Ben Posner

1972

Vernon D. Acree
Samuel C. Adams, Jr.
Wallace P. Rowe
Barbara M. White
Laurence N. Woodworth

Approved For Release 2002/03/25 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000300190007-2

**Committee on Selection in 1972
Rockefeller Public Service Awards**

»»○««

Chairman

DR. ROBERT C. WOOD, President, University of Massachusetts

Members

***MISS JANE P. CAHILL**, IBM, Vice-President, Communications

MR. LISLE CARTER, Professor of Public Policy, Cornell University

***MR. WILLIAM S. GAUD**, Executive Vice President, International Finance Corporation

MRS. ROBERT W. (Barbara Bates) GUNDERSON, Vice Chairman, President's Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Personnel Policy; Founder and first Chairman of Federal Woman's Award

MR. ROGER W. JONES, Senior Fellow in Public and International Affairs, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University

DR. CARL KAYSEN, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.

DR. JOHN P. LEWIS, Professor of Economics and International Affairs and Dean, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University

MR. BURKE MARSHALL, Deputy Dean and Professor of Law, Yale University

***DR. KARL E. MEYER**, author and freelance writer

MR. ROBERT R. NATHAN, President, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.

DR. FREDERICK SEITZ, President, Rockefeller University

DR. JAMES A. SHANNON, Professor of Medicine, Rockefeller University

Committee Faculty Secretary

DR. ROBERT W. VAN DE VELDE, Lecturer in Public and International Affairs with rank of Professor and Director, Undergraduate Program, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University

*New members who joined the Committee after the selections for 1972 were made.

COMMENTS . . .

... "I am proud of these . . . Government employees. They and their predecessors are an inspiration to those who believe that public service is a career worthy of the highest talent. They are a strong reminder to all our citizens of the quality of work done on their behalf across the land and around the world. . . ."

Through the recognition . . . of outstanding career service employees, the Rockefeller Public Service Awards program has made a great contribution—not only to the lives of the individuals concerned, but to the strength of our Nation. I am glad to report that the success of this program was a major factor in the establishment of the new Federal employee training authority. . . ."

From a 1959 letter from
President Eisenhower to Dr. Goheen

... "In these difficult days as perhaps never before in the history of the nation we have reason to commend those who have dedicated themselves to the advancement of the public interest through government service. Many of our citizens have little understanding of the tremendous contribution our public servants make to an effective and free society. These annual awards provide an excellent means of focusing public attention on the high caliber of their work. . . ."

From a 1961 letter from
President Kennedy to Dr. Goheen

"To serve the needs of all our citizens, the federal government must be a demanding taskmaster . . . by the nature of their work, the quiet day-to-day response by efficient public servants rarely summons public attention. . . . Our career service merits the highest esteem. It is therefore a special pleasure when the Rockefeller Public Service Awards give me an opportunity to praise men and women in government for truly outstanding records of accomplishment. . . ."

From a 1966 letter from
President Johnson to Dr. Goheen

... "As the nation honors this year's award recipients, it also honors Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3rd for his interest in strengthening the public service and for his foresight in creating this distinguished awards program."

From a 1969 telegram from
President Nixon to Dr. Goheen

COMMENTS . . .

"Princeton University has hoped to make the new Rockefeller Public Service Awards as significant in their field as the Pulitzer and Nobel awards are in their areas of interest. The names of the first recipients of these honors make the hope a fair one indeed. . . ."

From a 1961 WASHINGTON Post editorial

. . . "The names of these men [Rockefeller Public Service Awards recipients] are seldom in the headlines. Although well known to their associates and in the expert circles in which they move, they carry the burdens of government without fanfare or histrionics. Yet they are the real professionals who spell the difference between bureaucratic routine and dedicated public service. . . ."

From a 1963 WASHINGTON Post editorial

"By the nature of their occupation, career employees in government often fail to get the public recognition they deserve. The Rockefeller Public Service Awards were established to help compensate for this situation, and the list of recipients this year was obviously drawn up with care. . . . By publicizing their contributions, the Rockefeller Award serves a double purpose. They reward devoted public servants, and at the same time encourage others in government service. There never was a time when this kind of dedication and reward were more needed."

From a 1966 WASHINGTON EVENING STAR editorial

". . . Rockefeller and Princeton have been doing this [RPSA program] for twenty years. . . . The Rockefeller Public Service Awards . . . were first given for educational purposes—for people in mid-career to take a year off and go back to school. That idea, as much as anything, led Congress to produce the Government Employees Training Act of 1958. . . . Since then, the Rockefeller awards have been given as outright gifts in recognition of accomplishment, and although they are virtually unknown outside of government, they carry more prestige . . . than any other award given to members of the Civil Service. In addition to a jacket, the one thing a civil servant most desires to have attached to his lapel is a tiny orange-and-black rosette that marks him as a winner of a Rockefeller Public Service Award. . . ."

From a 1971 article in the New Yorker